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ZIONISTS STAB GERMANY IN BACK AS BRITISH DOUBLE-CROSS ARABS USA railroaded into two world wars in conspiracy to usurp Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State"

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(PART II)

The slaughter of the flower of USA youth now going on in Viet Nam will dwindle into insignificance by comparison with their slaughter in Palestine in the not too distant future. USA armed forces will soon be fighting as the ally of Zionists in occupation of Palestine to prevent the return of Christians and Moslems to their homes from which they were expelled in 1948 without any justification or provocation by an armed uprising of transplanted Zionists.

Four USA Presidents pledged Zionists USA armed forces to fight for that purpose in Palestine as the ally of Zionists transplanted into Palestine from throughout the world between 1920 and 1948 under the agreement entered into in London for that purpose in 1916 between the World Zionist Organization and British War Cabinet which railroaded USA into World War I.

The 600,000 Zionists transplanted into Palestine under that 1916 London Agreement between 1920 and 1948 "proclaimed" their May 15, 1948 armed uprising a so-called "sovereign state," a so-called "Jewish State," their so-called "State of Israel." The 1,350,000 defenseless Christian and Moslem Palestine population was totally disarmed between 1920 and 1948 by 200,000 British troops stationed in Palestine by Great Britain to implement the 1916 London Agreement pressured by the Zionists.

Four candidates for election to office as USA Presidents pledged Zionists USA armed forces if elected to fight in Palestine in return for Zionist support in election campaigns. These four future USA Presidents pledged Zionists USA armed forces to fight in Palestine to forcibly protect and preserve Palestine as a so-called "Jewish State" as a matter of political expediency to make election more certain. These pledges to Zionists were renewed after elections, again and again and again, and remain USA foreign policy to this day.

The flower of USA youth ought not be sacrificed to liquidate the liabilities of USA political parties to Zionists for services rendered in the election of candidates to office. Nor should the flower of USA youth be made to pay with their lives to give effect to Great Britain's unfilled obligation to Zionists under the 1916 London Agreement, to pay with their lives to aid and abet thieves retain possession of stolen property, or as many are now saying, "to help crooks hold onto their stolen plunder."

The terms of that 1916 London Agree-

ment obligated Great Britain to hand Palestine over to Zionists for a so-called "Jewish State" after Germany's defeat by Great Britain as payment by Great Britain to Zionists for exerting Zionist influence to pressure the USA into World War I on April 6, 1917 as Great Britain's new ally.

It will no doubt come as a great shock to the nation to learn the truth for the first time at this late date why the USA was railroaded into World War I as Great Britain's ally in 1917, to learn the circumstances responsible for that avoidable war in USA history, to learn the truth for the first time why the USA was railroaded into a war in 1917 which Great Britain had unsuccessfully fought since 1914 against Germany without a possibility of winning.

In the late Summer and early Autumn of 1916 the British War Cabinet by necessity rather than by choice was giving serious consideration to accepting Germany's offer for a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. Germany's 1916 peace offer to Great Britain held great promise of restoring all Europe to the status that existed there prior to the outbreak of World War I in Europe in August 1917.

Existing conditions in the late Summer and early Autumn of 1916 left Great Britain with little choice in the matter of accepting Germany's peace offer. Germany's armed forces already occupied the greater part of western Europe but until then no enemy soldier had set foot on German soil. Germany's submarine campaign everywhere in the world was proving more effective than anyone anticipated. Great Britain's food reserves were reduced to about one week's supply for the entire nation. British troops in front-line trenches in France were being sent to the rear because ammunition ran out at the front as submarines sank convoyed ammunition.

The French army had mutinied over the slaughter of the flower of French youth, more than 700,000 were killed in the first year of the war. The French people were growing tired of the war. Italy, an ally of Germany at the outbreak of war, was bribed with territory to come into the war as an ally of Great Britain against Germany. Italy's armies quickly collapsed and Italy was out of the war shortly after coming into it. Czarist Russia's armies were retreating so very fast the German armies would very often lose contact with them.

It was daily becoming more difficult in 1916 for Great Britain to view the outcome of the war with Great Britain's earlier

optimism. At the outbreak of World War I in August 1914, Great Britain was predicting Germany's defeat before Christmas of that same year, in a matter of only six months. Great Britain was then telling the world "the boys out of the trenches by Christmas." But after fighting for two whole years, the British War Cabinet was deliberating upon the necessity of accepting Germany's peace offer without further delay. Great Britain could hardly continue to fight a war without food, without ammunition and with allies unwilling to fight.

Great Britain sent three missions to the USA during World War I to persuade the USA to come into the war as Great Britain's ally. They were unsuccessful. France sent a mission to the USA for the same purpose but was likewise unsuccessful. Italy's mission likewise failed to persuade the USA to come into World War I as Great Britain's ally. These missions all found sentiment in the USA predominantly pro-German but could do nothing about it.

From the earliest days of World War I, Great Britain made overtures to wealthy USA so-called Jews of German origin expecting through them to enlist USA support for Great Britain's war effort and war aims. Great Britain's overtures proved unsuccessful however because practically all wealthy USA so-called Jews were of German origin, particularly the partners of important banking houses in New York with great influence on foreign policy decisions made in Washington in World War I.

USA newspapers featured pro-German news and views under pressure from wealthy USA so-called Jews. The friction between Czarist Russia and Russia's large number of so-called Jews of Khazar origin was frowned upon by wealthy USA so-called Jews of German origin. The fact that Great Britain was Czarist Russia's ally in World War I heightened the strong anti-British sentiment of wealthy USA so-called Jews of German origin who loathed Russia. In the USA so-called Jews of Russian origin circulated much pro-German propaganda.

Germany at that time was demonstrating great understanding and sympathy for so-called Jews of Khazar origin in the eastern European countries. This was particularly true in Poland, occupied by Germany in World War I, a fact verified by many German army documents recovered after the war. Great Britain was not able to counteract the strong pro-German sentiment of wealthy USA so-called Jews of German origin prior to the 1916 London Agreement.

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Zionists quickly learned of Germany's offer of peace to Great Britain. They also learned why the British War Cabinet was then giving serious consideration to accepting Germany's peace offer. Zionists immediately proposed the 1916 London Agreement between the Zionist World Organization and the British War Cabinet. The British War Cabinet quickly concluded the 1916 London Agreement and discontinued further consideration of Germany's peace offer. Shortly thereafter, the USA was railroaded into World War I as Great Britain's ally pressured by Zionists in the USA.

For a reason vital to continued world leadership, Great Britain elected to continue to fight World War I with the USA as Great Britain's ally rather than to enter into negotiations with Germany for a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. Great Britain believed Germany could be defeated with the USA as Great Britain's ally. Great Britain's defeat of Germany would end the threat to Great Britain's world leadership by Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway when completed.

Great Britain believed the "status quo ante" basis of Germany's peace offer, the return of European countries to their status prior to the outbreak of World War I, confirmed that Germany planned to proceed with the construction of Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway project, an eight-day overland all-rail route from Hamburg in Germany to Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf, made possible by the concession granted to the German Kaiser by his friend the ruling Sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

At the outbreak of World War I the territory of the Ottoman Empire included the present territory of countries known since the Versailles Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 as Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Kuwait, Palestine and Jordan. Under the concession granted by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to the German Kaiser in 1875, Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway was to be built on territory of the Ottoman Empire between the two cities of Constantinople and Basra.

Germany's eight-day overland all-rail route from Hamburg to Basra would provide Germany with access to the markets and the natural resources of the Far East without Germany's shipping at the mercy of the British navy at all times. Germany's access to the markets and natural resources of the Far East was at that time through the Mediterranean with Gibraltar at one end and the Suez Canal at the other end, both defended by impregnable British fortifications to blockade the Far East in war.

Germany's foreign trade was at all times at the mercy of Great Britain's navy. Great Britain's navy was undisputed ruler of the seas. Germany's world-wide foreign trade everywhere was at the mercy of Great Britain's navy. German shipping to the Far East had to take either the shorter route through the Mediterranean or the longer route around the Cape of Good Hope which also was defended by impregnable British fortifications for similar use.

The shorter route from Hamburg to Bombay then required approximately three weeks and the longer route approximately eight weeks. The same trip would require less than eight days upon completion of Germany's all-rail overland Berlin-to-Baghdad railway between Hamburg and Basra.

The completion of Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway would make it possible for Germany to land troops on India's border in less than two weeks time. Great Britain regarded Germany's rapidly expanding military power and Germany's rapidly increasing world trade as a grave challenge to Great Britain's world leadership in these two fields for many centuries.

Germany's growing challenge to Great Britain in world affairs was the outcome of the creation of the German Empire and the defeat of France by the German Empire in the Franco-Prussian war. The German Empire was created only shortly before the

1870 Franco-Prussian war by uniting three hundred small separate states occupying an area approximately the size of the State of Texas. They were sovereign and independent at the time of the French Revolution in 1793. Prior to the creation of the German Empire world affairs were dominated by Great Britain with very little to fear from competition of any other power.

The newly created German Empire possessed no colonies. The maritime nations on Europe's Atlantic seaboard, Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, colonized practically the entire world in the three centuries following the discovery of the Western Hemisphere by Columbus(?) in 1492. Little of this world remained to be colonized when the three hundred small separate German states united to form the German Empire and create a great German merchant marine.

The Ottoman Empire was defeated by Czarist Russia in a disastrous war shortly after France's defeat by Germany in the Franco-Prussian war. The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire entered into an arrangement with the German Kaiser for the reorganization by Germany of the Ottoman Empire's military forces. A great personal friendship soon developed between the German Kaiser and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire that gave Great Britain worry.

Germany's Kaiser had obtained from the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire a concession to construct Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway on territory of the Ottoman Empire from Constantinople to Basra. Great Britain resorted unsuccessfully to every form of diplomatic pressure to induce the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to cancel Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway concession but they were never able to do so.

Unsuccessful in that attempt, Great Britain then offered to pay the complete cost of construction for the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway as the price paid by Great Britain for a one-half interest in Germany's concession. Great Britain also proposed dividing the world into two "spheres of influence" aiming in that way to monopolize world trade between Great Britain and Germany promising many mutual benefits.

Germany was a young nation and unable financially to undertake the construction of the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway all at one time. In spite of Great Britain's attractive offer, the offer was refused by Germany. Germany at that time was in a financial position to construct only small sections of the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway and was only able to do that with the assistance of German bankers among whom were German so-called Jews anxious to supply funds.

A frustrated Great Britain was becoming increasingly frightened. Germany was already challenging Great Britain's leadership in world trade. With the prestige and power added to Germany's position in world affairs by the completed Berlin-to-Baghdad railway, Great Britain's leadership in world affairs would be seriously jeopardized. Great Britain reasoned that the only solution to the problem presented by Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway project was to "smash" Germany in a war that would eliminate forever threat of a future German Berlin-to-Baghdad railway.

Great Britain reasoned if Germany could be "smashed" in a war with Great Britain that the Ottoman Empire would collapse as the ally of defeated Germany. The Ottoman Empire's collapse would make the Ottoman Empire's territory "spoils of war" subject to terms of surrender dictated by Great Britain. Great Britain planned by adopting that course of action to end the threat of Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad railway concession. Great Britain for that purpose premeditated, provoked and precipitated World War I to "smash" Germany.

Great Britain in 1904 approached France seeking a so-called "joint defense alliance" against Germany. France welcomed the idea, recollecting France's ignominious defeat by the infant German Empire thirty years earlier. France feared Germany's

phenomenal military and industrial expansion in the intervening thirty years. This so-called "joint defense alliance" against Germany was a "shot-gun wedding" between Great Britain and France, historic enemies. France was not in a position to decline Great Britain's offer and accepted immediately and without reservations.

Great Britain next proposed a so-called "joint defense alliance" against Germany to Czarist Russia. Great Britain offered Czarist Russia the inducement of the Dardanelles as a "warm-water seaport" for Russia, the dream of Russia's Czars for centuries. Czarist Russia was to be rewarded with the Dardanelles as the "spoils of war" after Great Britain's defeat of Germany and the inevitable collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the ally of defeated Germany, the Ottoman Empire's champion.

Having completed their "ring of steel" around Germany, Great Britain's diplomats around the world left no stone unturned to provoke Germany into committing "an act of war." Two notable instances that almost provoked war were the "partition" of Morocco and the serious Dakar "incident."

Time was working in favor of Germany. Great Britain was in a hurry to "smash" Germany before Germany grew too strong for Great Britain to "smash." On the other hand, Germany did not intend to be rushed into war against the world's three leading military powers. Germany intended to wait until such time as Germany's military strength insured victory for Germany if provoked into war against Great Britain, France and Czarist Russia all at one time, whose so-called "joint defense alliance" against Germany was no longer a secret.

Great Britain's long awaited opportunity to "smash" Germany was provided in July 1914 by the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Crown Prince Ferdinand. No person in possession of the facts in their right mind will believe that Crown Prince Ferdinand's assassination was actually the "reason" for World War I. Nothing could be further from the truth. Crown Prince Ferdinand's assassination offered Great Britain the long awaited "excuse" for setting in motion Great Britain's plan to "smash" Germany. Great Britain acted immediately.

It is not important to now decide at this late hour whether it was Germany or Czarist Russia which first mobilized their armed forces in July 1914, or which one first crossed the border a few feet into the other's territory by a few hours. The confusion intentionally created at that time by delaying communications made war inevitable. Great Britain's long awaited war to "smash" Germany became a reality in July 1914 again substantiating the inevitability of the unpredictable. World War I was on!

The important thing at this late date is to establish why the USA was railroaded into a foreign war in which USA interests were not involved. The truthful reason for Great Britain's determination to "smash" Germany was not any concern of the USA. The truthful reason for Great Britain's determination to "smash" Germany became one of the best kept secrets in all history.

The entry of the USA into World War I in 1917 as Great Britain's ally transformed Germany's victories on land and sea prior to 1917 into Germany's ignominious defeat in 1918. Germans correctly construed the misfortunes which overtook Germany since Germany's defeat in 1918 as the direct and indirect results of Germany's stab in the back by the 1916 London agreement which railroaded the USA into World War I on April 6, 1917 as Great Britain's new ally.

Germans have always been convinced that if Zionists had not proposed their 1916 London Agreement to the British War Cabinet at the time they were giving consideration to accepting Germany's peace offer that Great Britain would have accepted Germany's 1916 peace offer at that time. World War I would have ended in 1916.

Germans realized that if World War I had ended in the late Summer or early

Autumn of 1916 that there would have been no war going on between Great Britain and Germany on April 6, 1917 into which USA could be railroaded by Zionists.

Germans were convinced upon learning about the 1916 London Agreement that the USA was railroaded into World War I as Great Britain's ally solely as the result of Germany's stab in the back by Zionists. Germans at that time could not imagine that Zionists would stab Germany in the back to acquire Palestine as a so-called "Jewish State" by destruction of Germany.

The most cordial relations always existed between Germany and the World Zionist Organization prior to the 1916 London Agreement. The world headquarters of the World Zionist Organization was in Berlin until 1915. Germans could hardly anticipate a Zionist stab in the back under circumstances existing prior to the 1916 London Agreement. That was unthinkable!

Germany for countless centuries offered sanctuary to eastern European so-called Jews of Khazar origin. Germany for centuries offered security and opportunity to so-called Jews of Khazar origin fleeing from Czarist Russia. The celebrated Emancipation Edict of 1812 gave so-called Jews full civic equality with all other Germans. German authorities thereafter were neither entitled nor inclined to prevent so-called Jews from practicing any profession. The Emancipation Edict of 1812 attracted so-called Jews to Germany from all over the world where they could study medicine, law, chemistry and other sciences in German universities which welcomed them all.

The German Kaiser made many appeals in person between 1895 and 1915 to the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire on behalf of Zionists. The German Kaiser appealed to the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to grant a territorial concession to Zionists for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine. Germany's Kaiser made a famous trip to Palestine in person for that purpose. Germany's Kaiser was continuing these efforts on behalf of Zionists up to the time of Germany's 1916 stab in the back by Zionists.

Zionists had anticipated at the outbreak of the war in August 1914 that Germany would quickly defeat Great Britain. This was the wishful thinking by Zionists because in World War I Great Britain was the ally of Czarist Russia for whom Zionists felt no love. Zionists throughout the world were as pro-German as they were anti-Czarist Russia. Zionists did not want to see a strong Czarist Russia emerge a winner to suppress Zionist dual allegiance.

Zionists had faith the German Kaiser would prevail upon the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to grant Zionists a territorial concession in Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" after the defeat of Great Britain awaited most happily by Zionists.

The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire had always refused to give favorable consideration to appeals by the German Kaiser on behalf of Zionists for a territorial concession for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine, justifying his numerous refusals by emphasizing that Palestine was not his to give away or to sell regardless of the tempting Zionist offers, never failing to recommend to the German Kaiser that Zionists submit their proposition to the legitimate owners of the land in Palestine.

Germany's unexpected 1916 peace offer to Great Britain changed everything. Zionists realized if Great Britain accepted Germany's peace offer on a "status quo ante" basis that Palestine would remain a province of the Ottoman Empire. In that event, it was possible the German Kaiser might never prevail upon the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to reverse himself on the question of granting a territorial concession to Zionists for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine and Zionism would soon collapse.

Zionists realized if Germany defeated Great Britain, or if Germany concluded a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis with Great Britain, that Zionists

would be faced with the prospect of never creating a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine as Palestine in either event would remain a province of the Ottoman Empire.

Zionists had little reason to feel hopeful that the German Kaiser could prevail upon his good friend and ally the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to reverse himself about granting Zionists a territorial concession for a so-called "Jewish State" in Palestine.

Zionists immediately revised their strategy when they learned of Germany's 1916 peace offer to Great Britain for a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. Zionists quickly plotted their 1916 London Agreement as the revised strategy of their program to woo the British War Cabinet.

Zionists were convinced Great Britain would be forced by existing conditions to accept Germany's peace offer. Zionists did not think Great Britain could continue the war without food and without ammunition and with no ally able or willing to fight.

Zionists were certain Great Britain could defeat Germany with the USA as Great Britain's ally. Zionists were certain when Great Britain defeated Germany the Ottoman Empire would collapse. In that event, the Ottoman Empire's territory would become "spoils of war" subject to terms of surrender dictated by Great Britain. Palestine would then be available to Great Britain as "spoils of war" and Great Britain could then hand Palestine over to Zionists under their 1916 London Agreement.

The Zionist strategy for acquiring Palestine as a so-called "Jewish State" was then revised as follows, (1) prevail upon the British War Cabinet to delay consideration of Germany's peace offer, (2) convince the British War Cabinet that Great Britain can defeat Germany with the USA as their ally, (3) obtain a commitment from Great Britain to hand Palestine over to Zionists after Germany's defeat as their payment for railroading USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally, and (4) use maximum Zionist influence then for pressuring USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally.

Everything else to Zionists has always been secondary to acquiring Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State." But Germans could not conceive by the wildest stretch of their imaginations that Zionists would stab Germany in the back for that purpose. Germans could not believe until it happened that Zionists would conspire in time of war with Germany's enemies to defeat Germany. Germany's hindsight suggests Germany should have used their foresight.

Germans understandably felt bitter towards Zionists under the circumstances. Germans attributed the many misfortunes which overtook Germany since 1916 to Germany's stab in the back by Zionists. It is an incontrovertible fact that Germany's stab in the back by Zionists in 1916 transformed Germany's victories on land and sea prior to 1916 into Germany's ignominious 1918 defeat with its consequences.

It is not difficult to understand why German feelings towards Zionists changed for the worse so rapidly after World War I. German hostility towards Zionists worsened very fast after Germans learned that Germany was stabbed in the back by Zionists in 1916 only to acquire Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" after World War I. German hostility towards all so-called Jews in general was the natural and normal consequence of world-wide Zionist propaganda contrary to fact that all so-called Jews were Zionists, and that Zionism and Judaism were actually synonymous.

Germans acquired knowledge of the 1916 London Agreement for the first time at the Versailles Peace Conference in Paris in 1919. Zionists throughout the world sent a "delegation" of 117 so-called "delegates" to the Versailles Peace Conference, headed by Bernard M. Baruch, the USA "elder statesman" and USA "adviser to Presidents." Germans were completely taken by surprise at the Versailles Peace Conference to there hear the reasons given

by the Zionist so-called "delegation" for demanding Palestine for a so-called "Jewish State" and reacted to it soon after.

Great Britain could not deliberately hand Palestine over to Zionists at the Versailles Peace Conference without double-crossing the Arabs. Nevertheless, Great Britain had no shame and did just that. Without any remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt, Great Britain proceeded to double-cross the Arabs. That double-cross of the Arabs is the most reprehensible double-cross in modern history.

Great Britain brazenly double-crossed the Arabs while the Arabs were momentarily expecting Great Britain to honor Great Britain's October 25, 1915 pledge to Arabs to create an independent Arab government in Palestine after World War I ended. Instead of honoring Great Britain's October 25, 1915 pledge after World War I ended, Great Britain hastened to station 200,000 British troops in Palestine in 1920, then transplanted 600,000 eastern European so-called Jews of Khazar ancestry into Palestine behind a shield of 200,000 British troops kept there for that purpose.

Great Britain pledged the Arabs an independent Arab government in Palestine on October 25, 1915 in writing. Great Britain pledged the Arabs on October 25, 1915 not to conclude a peace treaty with Germany that did not guarantee the complete liberation of Arabs from Turkish domination. Great Britain's pledge guaranteed Arabs not to conclude a peace treaty with Germany in which the complete freedom of Arabs did not form an essential condition. In communicating with Arabs, Great Britain thereafter referred to World War I as "our just cause" to mislead the Arabs.

World War I was going very badly for Great Britain in the Near East in 1915. Things were as bad as they could be for Great Britain. Gallipoli was about to be evacuated. Gallipoli was the greatest defeat for the British navy in history. Sullum had already been evacuated. Hostilities against the Senussi in Africa had become necessary. Germany's submarine warfare was becoming effective against British supply lines in the Mediterranean to the Near East. Great Britain's forces under General Townshend were besieged in Kut-el-Amara with no prospect of lifting the siege. It was imperative that Great Britain obtain Arab assistance without delay or accept defeat by Germany in 1915 in World War I.

Great Britain was no longer able to hold the Suez Canal without Arab assistance. The Suez Canal was the vital link in Great Britain's lifeline to and from the Far East. Great Britain could not continue to fight World War I if the Suez Canal fell into enemy hands. The only solution to Great Britain's problem was the revolt against Turkey by the Arabs who constituted Turkey's army fighting against Great Britain.

The Arabs promised Great Britain to revolt against Turkey and to fight against Turkey in the Near East as the ally of Great Britain in return for Great Britain's pledge that Arabs were to be freed from every foreign control when World War I ended. Great Britain gave that clearly and definitely worded pledge to Arabs in writing as follows, "Great Britain is prepared to recognize and support the Arabs within the territories included in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Shereef of Mecca." Palestine was wholly within those limits and boundaries. There was never any mention made of excluding Palestine. Great Britain guaranteed the Arabs that Great Britain would conclude no peace treaty with Germany that did not provide for Palestine as an independent and sovereign state and freed from foreign rule.

Great Britain's victory in the Near East depended more and more each day upon Arab assistance. Great Britain's High Commissioner Sir Henry McMahon was instructed in Cairo by cable from London to conclude the treaty with the terms proposed by the Arabs as quickly as possible. Great Britain's now famous October 25,

1915 pledge in writing of an independent Arab government was as solemn and binding a treaty as any treaty ever entered into by Great Britain. Without any "ifs," "ands" or "buts," Great Britain was bound by that treaty to recognize and support the independence of Arabs throughout the Middle East at the end of World War I.

There is nothing for which Great Britain should feel more ashamed than Great Britain's double-cross of the Arabs of Palestine. The soil pressed by the feet of Jesus Christ in the Holy Land ran with blood from end to end because Great Britain elected to double-cross the Arabs in preference to honoring a treaty entered into by Great Britain as consideration for Arab assistance when Great Britain needed that assistance critically to win World War I.

To Great Britain's disgrace, let it not be forgotten that with 200,000 British troops in Palestine, Great Britain failed to hold the election to create the Government of Palestine for which Great Britain assumed the temporary administration of Palestine in 1920 under Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant. Great Britain administered Palestine for twenty-eight years with 200,000 British troops stationed in Palestine but never made an attempt to hold that election. Incontestible documentary evidence establishes beyond all question of any doubt that Great Britain never intended to hold that election until Great Britain first created a Zionist majority in Palestine pressured by Zionists to do so.

When Great Britain assumed the temporary administration of Palestine in 1920, there were 700,000 Christians and Moslems in Palestine, and 50,000 so-called Jews, of whom only about one-half were Zionists. Between 1920 and 1948 Great Britain transplanted 600,000 eastern European so-called Jews of Khazar ancestry into Palestine. In the twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948 the Christian and Moslem population in Palestine increased from 700,000 to 1,350,000. Great Britain was never successful in creating a Zionist majority in Palestine. With 200,000 British troops stationed in Palestine with which to facilitate transplanting Zionists into Palestine to create a Zionist majority, Christians and Moslems continued to form the majority of the Palestine population between 1920 and 1948 when they were expelled.

Great Britain could not hand Palestine over to Zionists in 1920 for a so-called "Jewish State" with a Christian and Moslem majority. In the twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948 Great Britain attempted in vain to create a Zionist majority in Palestine. Under pressure from frustrated Zionists, Great Britain turned the problem of creating the Government of Palestine over to the United Nations.

On November 29, 1947 United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution which "recommended" a plan for a Government of Palestine. Under United Nations Charter, Chapter IV, Articles 10 and 11, under "Functions and Powers," United Nations "may" make "recommendations." United Nations Charter limits United Nations to making "recommendations" in the search for a solution to international wars.

The dishonorable procedure employed in United Nations under Zionist pressure to obtain a two-thirds majority for the November 29, 1947 so-called "Palestine Partition Plan" appears in the Congressional Record of December 18, 1947 on page 1176, where Congressman Lawrence H. Smith then felt it his duty to insert this:

"Let's take a look at the record, Mr. Speaker, and see what happened in the United Nations Assembly meeting prior to the vote on partition. A two-thirds vote was required to pass the resolution. On two occasions the Assembly was to vote and twice it was postponed. It was obvious that the delay was necessary because the proponents did not have the necessary votes. In the meantime, it is reliably reported that intense pressure was applied to the delegates of three small nations by the

United States member and also by officials 'at the highest levels in Washington!' Now that is a serious charge. When the matter was finally considered on the 29th, what happened? The decisive votes were cast by Haiti, Liberia, and the Philippines. These votes were sufficient to make the two-thirds majority. Previously, these countries opposed the move . . . The pressure by our delegates, by our officials, and by the private citizens of the United States constitutes reprehensible conduct against them and against us."

Drew Pearson in his Merry-go-round column invited the animosity of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when he exposed the ultimatum she delivered to President Truman in her vigorous around-the-clock campaign to repay Zionists for past services to her husband. Drew Pearson then goes on to say: "Mrs. Roosevelt was among those who urged Truman to get busy. She informed the President that she would have to resign from the American delegation if partition failed because of State Department fumbling."

In his Merry-go-round column of December 2, 1947, the extremely pro-Zionist Drew Pearson was courageous enough to defy Zionist reprisals when he exposed how President Truman abused his high office to deliver ultimatums to foreign governments to make certain the necessary two-thirds majority in United Nations for approval of the November 29, 1947 so-called "Palestine Partition Plan." Drew Pearson said this about President Truman:

"Few knew it, but President Truman cracked down on his State Department harder than ever before to swing the United Nations votes for the partition of Palestine. Truman called Acting Secretary Lovett over to the White House on Wednesday and again on Friday, warning him he would demand a full explanation if nations which usually line up with the United States failed to do so on Palestine. Truman had in mind that such countries as Liberia wholly dependent on the United States; Greece, which would fall overnight without American aid; Haiti, which always follows Washington's lead, and Ethiopia, also indebted to the United States, were stepping out of line on Palestine."

Drew Pearson was playing with fire when he dared to expose in his Merry-go-round column how USA political leaders seeking Zionist support in elections in states having 151 of the 531 electoral votes, actually 60% of the electoral vote majority required to elect the President of the USA, degraded the USA by acting as Zionist lobbyists for an international criminal conspiracy. Drew Pearson then said:

"It didn't leak out but one thing that helped turn the tide in favor of the partition vote for Palestine was a telegram from 26 U.S. Senators to 12 United Nations Delegations on the fence. The telegram was drafted by Democratic Senator Bob Wagner of New York and was sent to Haiti, Greece, Luxembourg, Argentina, Columbia, China, El Salvadore, Ethiopia, Honduras, Mexico, the Philippines, and Paraguay. Of these, four countries, Haiti, Paraguay, Luxembourg, and the Philippines finally changed their vote."

Drew Pearson was brave enough to publish in his Merry-go-round column the names of other Zionist protagonists who used their prominence in public affairs to pressure foreign countries to change their votes to make certain the two-thirds majority in United Nations for approval of the November 29, 1947 "Palestine Partition Plan." Drew Pearson then said this:

"In the end, a lot of people used their influence to whip voters into line. Harvey Firestone, who owns rubber plantations in Liberia, got busy with the Liberian Government. Adolph Berle, adviser to the President of Haiti, swung that vote . . . China's Ambassador Wellington Koo warned his government . . . French Ambassador Bonnet pleaded with his crisis-laden government for partition . . . However, the two

men who swung the most important influences were Foreign Minister Evatt of Australia . . . and his friend Oswaldo Aranha, President of United Nations, both of whom worked together to put across Palestine partition."

Cardinal Spellman may have planted the seeds of World War III when he validated Great Britain's stab in the back of the Arabs in the Holy Land. The news item in The New York Times on May 14, 1964 speaks for itself. The New York Times under the headline, "Spellman aid in getting Israel into United Nations in 1949 is disclosed," revealed the following:

"A leading American Zionist disclosed last night that Cardinal Spellman had an active role in the admission of Israel to the United Nations in 1949. Charles H. Silver said the Cardinal had been influential in swinging several South American delegations to the side of the struggling new nation. Mr. Silver, a close friend of the Cardinal, made the disclosure in introducing the Cardinal at Beth Israel Hospital's 75th anniversary dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Mr. Silver is president of the hospital. A former president of the Board of Education and now an executive assistant to Mayor Wagner, Mr. Silver said he had kept the secret of Cardinal Spellman's participation 15 years.

"He said that Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver visited Mr. Silver and asked him to obtain a statement from Cardinal Spellman supporting Israel's cause in United Nations. The same day, on an outdoor walk Mr. Silver said he presented the proposition to the Cardinal. 'I will do something that may mean a great deal more,' the Cardinal is reported to have replied, the Cardinal according to Mr. Silver said he would call on Delegates and persons of importance in the South American bodies and 'share with them his fond wish that Israel be admitted.'"

"The rest," Mr. Silver said, "is history. When the vote was taken, Israel became the 59th member of the United Nations winning almost exactly the number of countries to which His Eminence had gone for assistance in our cause." After his talk Mr. Silver explained that the Cardinal had talked with every South American Delegation and the one from the Philippines."

Thanks to Cardinal Spellman, a representative of the so-called "State of Israel" is sitting today in the seat in United Nations that should be occupied today by the representative of the Arab Government of Palestine. If Cardinal Spellman had not used the prestige and power of his position in the Catholic Church to compel admission of the so-called "State of Israel" to United Nations, the so-called "State of Israel" would today have the status of any armed uprising in authority in the territory they now occupy like any other armed uprising.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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